FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 JANUARY 1984

Lebanon

Security Plan — Unnamed officials in Beirut stated that Israel and Syria have agreed to a new security plan and that Lebanon will ask the countries participating in the Multinational Force to leave their troops in Lebanon to express support for it, IDF Radio announced on 5 January. Monitored Syrian and Lebanese media have not thus far confirmed Syria's agreement to the plan. Phalange leader Pierre al-Jumayyil announced that his party fully approves the security plan, declaring that the Phalangists are willing to hand over their positions in Al-Kharrub and southern coastal areas to the government and also propose to take "other steps" to end the dispute in the mountains and suburbs south of Beirut, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan gave a detailed explanation of the plan to the Cabinet while Foreign Minister Elie Salim held talks with its Saudi sponsor, Rafiq al-Hariri, Beirut radio noted.

Military/Security Situation — The toll from the Israeli air raid on targets near Ba'labakk rose to 100 killed and 400 wounded with the figures expected to rise as rescue operations continue, Beirut radio reported. In the Sidon area, an Israeli tank was damaged by a land mine on 5 January, according to the Voice of Lebanon. Army positions near Beirut came under fire and rival militias again clashed in the Al-Kharrub district and in Tripoli, the radio said.

Voice of Lebanon asserted that the Syrian military command has ordered the Hittin and Al-Yarmuk brigades of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) to leave the 'Akkar and Al-Biqa' regions and reassemble in Syria following intelligence discovery that some soldiers have established secret cells loyal to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

PLO Affairs

At the conclusion of its meetings in Tunis, the Fatah Central Committee issued a lengthy statement on a wide range of subjects including Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Cairo, according to KUNA and Radio Monte Carlo. KUNA said the statement described the visit as an "organizational violation" that contradicted decision-making procedures within Fatah and the PLO, while Radio Monte Carlo asserted that it did not criticize the visit but merely noted that it was a "personal initiative" that "surprised" the other Central Committee members. The radio noted that the statement quoted 'Arafat as telling the Central Committee that his visit was a "violation of the Camp David agreements." The statement also announced the Central Committee's resolve to strengthen collective leadership within Fatah and the PLO and to establish a subcommittee to determine the nature of relations with Egypt in coordination with the PLO Executive Committee, KUNA reported.

"Informed Palestinian sources" cited by Amman's *AD-DUSTUR* asserted that 'Arafat made his visit to Cairo conditional on acceptance of his demands that Egypt host the 'Ayn Jalut Brigade of the PLA and reopen the PLO office and radio station in Cairo. Egyptian officials "approved" these conditions, and this is "very important, because it cancels Article 6 of the Camp David accords," the report added.

In other developments, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported that the PLO's Higher Military Council resolved to expel five officers including PLA commander Colonel Tariq al-Khadra and Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha. Meanwhile, a three-member delegation representing the DFLP, PFLP, and Palestine Communist Party flew from Damascus to Tunis to meet with Fatah leaders, according to Radio Monte Carlo.

Jordan

Royal decrees were issued 5 January dissolving the National Consultative Council and inviting the former House of Representatives and Parliament to convene to consider amendments to the Consitution, Amman radio reported. According to a correspondent of the Kuwaiti paper *AL-QABAS*, the most significant of the proposed amendments grants the government authority to appoint West Bank deputies and hold elections in the remainder of the country. The reorganization, "taken in cooperation and coordination with the PLO," will also include the formation of a new cabinet.

Syria

Damascus radio acknowledged President Reagan's message to President Hafiz al-Asad thanking him for the release of Lieutenant Robert Goodman and expressing hope for dialogue between the two sides. Earlier, a radio commentary stressed that the pilot was released for humanitarian reasons, to express Syria's respect and appreciation for U.S. leaders and groups opposed to the U.S. policies of "war and aggression" in the Middle East and to emphasize that its dispute with the Reagan administration does not mean that Syria is at odds with the American people.

Egypt

The peace treaty with Israel does not restrict the steps that Egypt can take in the interest of peace, Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din told the People's Assembly in a statement reported by Cairo radio. Meanwhile, after returning from Jordan and Iraq, Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Usamah al-Baz said Egypt intends to contact other Arab sides in an attempt to formulate a collective Arab peace move focusing on the Palestinian issue but not disregarding the "Syrian dimension," MENA reported.

Tunisia

Tunis and other towns resumed normal activities on 5 January after calm and security were restored following the declaration of a state of emergency and the imposition of a curfew, Tunis radio announced. Paris radio reported that the calm in the capital was "precarious" and said tension remains high between the population and the security forces, especially in the poorer districts, where helicopters fired at people lining up for bread because gatherings of more than three people are banned. The National Transport Company announced that the resumption of normal service will be gradual because over 200 of its buses were wrecked in rioting on 3 January, according to Tunis radio. In an interview with Paris radio, the head of the General Union of Tunisian Workers said that although his organization was not involved in the riots, it may call for a general strike if the government does not revoke its "restrictive measures."

Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi discussed the events in Tunisia in a telephone conversation with Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, JANA reported. They agreed that Libya and Tunisia should coordinate and cooperate and that a Libyan delegation would be sent to Tunisia on 5 January.

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South Asia

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BAKHTAR: U.S. Arming of Pakistan Threatens India

LD050645 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0421 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Kabul, January 4, BAKHTAR — A political observer of BIA writes:

The intensification of military contacts between Washington and Islamabad has led to the unprecedented militarisation of Pakistan. In Washington's opinion Pakistan is the most militarily prepared country of Asia and has an experience of wars it has waged against India, the present leader of non-alignment. Considering also the pro-Western foreign policy orientation of the Ziaul Haq regime and its negative stand regarding the neighbour states which pursue policies independent of the USA, it becomes clear that Washington can hardly find [words indistinct] the region a better partner for an alliance against non-alignment.

Armaments coming to Pakistan from the USA are obviously offensive in character. Pakistan spends up to 60 percent of its budget on military ends.

The six-year program for U.S.-Pakistani military and economic cooperation is backed up by a sum of 3.2 billion dollars. Within its framework Washington will supply Islamabad with 100 M-48 tanks, 40 self-propelled 15-mm howitzers, helicopter gunships, missiles and other weaponry.

Great danger is posed also by the 100 up to date F-16 aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

The first batch of these planes purchased in the USA are based 200 miles off the Indian border, with up to 80 percent of the Pakistani ground forces being positioned in immediate proximity of this border. Here, Pakistan has, with the involvement of American experts, begun to build an air base and an underground hangar on a part of the Pakistani-occupied Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. Simultaneously, the USA helps to equip the Pakistani aviation system Grumman 0-1 Mohawk with special radars, radio interception receivers, and with infra-red pickup units for reconnaissance operations in India's border and maritime regions.

This concentration of forces and modern hardware obviously exceeds the demand of Pakistan's national defence and poses, in the opinion of R. Venkataraman, minister of defence of India, direct danger to India's security.

The arms purchases will make it possible for Islamabad to build up its strength by yet another six infantry divisions by giving them 17 tank battalions, 34 artillery and 10 anti-aircraft artillery battalions, and several fire-support helicopter squadrons.

Washington intends to include Pakistani forces into the Rapid Deployment Force of CENTCOM, whose area of operations the Pentagon has included 19 countries of Africa and Asia. An evidence of this intention is a bilateral agreement on giving the Pentagon the right of using Pakistani military and civilian facilities for America's military ends.

Observers note that Pakistan is a refuge also for those who oppose India's territorial integrity — all sorts of extremists and separatists who have training centers in Pakistan's border areas. They are being trained and armed on the money of the CIA, which is implementing a far-reaching plan [word indistinct]. This plan's goal is to destabilise the political situation in India and thus to weaken its position in the Non-Alignment Movement. It is being done with the knowledge of official Islamabad, which the United States has proclaimed "the west's outpost on the frontline in Asia."

SPA Reports on Qandahar Garrison Attack

LD042227 Riyadh SPA in English 1926 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Islamabad, Jan 4 (SPA) — Thirtyone Soviet-Karmal regime troops were killed on December 22, as a result of a rocket and mortar attack launched by the mujahideen on headquarters of the Second Afghan Army Corps in Qandahar, Afghanistan's second biggest city after Kabul, Western diplomatic sources said here today.

On realising that some Afghan officers had helped the mujahideen in carrying out an attack on the headquarters, the Soviets started intensive house-to-house searches in the city on December 23, the sources said.

They added that three Soviets and one civilian Afghan were also killed by the mujahideen in Kabul's Khairkhana [SPA spelling] District on December 27, the day marking the fourth anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanisatn.

Three Afghan soldiers were captured at the same place, the sources said.

AFP: General Strike Supported in Provinces

NC041808 Paris AFP in English 1751 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Dhaka, Jan 4 (AFP) — A half-day political general strike was poorly supported in the capital today but was widely followed in major privincial cities, reports reaching here said.

The reports spoke of over 100 people being arrested in the provinces, clashes between strikers and police, and barricades being erected across roads and railways.

The strike was called by two alliances of 22 parties spearheading protests against the military government of Lieutenant-General Hussain Mohammad Ershad after they rejected an offer of dialogue unless a ban on political acitivity was fully lifted.

In Bangladesh's second city Chittagong, the strike was near complete with most traffic off the road. Four vehicles were damaged or set on fire in sporadic incidents of violence.

About 100 people were arrested in Chittagong and the surrounding towns of Rajshahi, Khulna, Hushtia and Barisal.

In Rajshahi, strikers erected barricades across roads and railway lines. They stoned four vehicles and set another on fire. In a clash between strikers and police at least 15 police were injured.

One of the two alliance parties issued a statement tonight claiming the strike was a success. But political observers said the two alliances appeared to have suffered a setback with the strike's failure in Dhaka.

Meanwhile political leaders started receiving invitations from the government to take part in a January 7 "dialogue" on restoring democracy, opposition sources confirmed. Both alliances turned down the dialogue offer yesterday.

Professor Muzaffar Ahmed, of the National Awami Party, a component of the Awami League-dominated 15-party alliance, and Kazi Zafar Ahmed, of the United Peoples Party, a partner in the BNP-led 7-party alliance, were among the first to receive their invitations.

Delhi Reports 'Partial Response' to Strike

BK041604 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] In Bangladesh, a 6-hour hartal [strike] called by two alliances of 22 political parties in Dhaka today evoked partial response. Educational institutions and shops and markets in some areas were closed. Traffic on the roads was less than usual. There were stray incidents of brickbatting.

The All-India Radio Dhaka correspondent reports that the hartal was called to press the demand for lifting of restrictions on political activities and the release of political prisoners.

Briefs

Presidential Assistant — Dhaka, Jan 2, BSS — The Bangladesh president on Sunday appointed Mr. A. Yusuf, a lawyer, as his special assistant. Mr. Yusuf will enjoy the rank and status of a minister. [Text] [Dhaka BSS in English 0946 GMT 2 Jan 84 BK]

Gandhi Cautions Against Internal, External Threats

BK041629 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] The prime minister has reiterated that India will never deviate from the path of nonviolence, peace, and nonalignment. Addressing a mammoth public meeting at Gandhi Maidal in Patna this evening, Mrs Gandhi said some big powers are dragging the entire world to a very dangerous situation. She said India cannot escape from the consequences.

The prime minister said these powers are also instigating our neighbors against us. She said even some opposition parties are patronizing antinational forces and raising antinational demands. Mrs Gandhi said maintenance of unity is the need of the hour. She cautioned people that the internal and external threats facing the country required to be met firmly by remaining vigilant and united.

Referring to Punjab, Mrs Gandhi said that the center has done everything possible to settle the issue but the demands, which are corelated with other states, can be resolved only through mutual dialogue. She also referred to the demands for more power to the states and said these are aimed at weakening the center.

Talking to newsmen at Patna airport, Mrs Gandhi said opposition parties should openly condemn the incidents of individual terrorism in Punjab. On Jammu and Kashmir, she said the present government there has failed to stop the antinational activities in the state.

Concern at Dhaka Sale of Indian-Owned Property

BK041607 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] The prime minister has expressed concern over the reported decision of the Bangladesh Government to dispose of properties belonging to Indian nationals and minorities. She said such reports create a feeling of insecurity amongst the minorities of Bangladesh and there is a danger of an exodus to India.

In a letter to Mr Santosh Mohan Deb, member of parliament, Mrs Gandhi said a formal note has recently been sent to the Bangladesh Foreign Office and the matter is being pursued. The Bangladesh Government has mentioned that the orders issued in this regard were intended merely for administrative convenience and would not harm the interest of minorities.

AFP: Sikh Youths Complete Guerrilla Training

BK021039 Hong Kong AFP in English 0751 GMT 2 Jan 84

[By Ravi Velloor]

[Text] New Delhi, Jan 2 (AFP) — A group of more than 250 Sikh youths have just completed a one-week guerrilla training camp during which political enemies of the Sikh movement were identified and warned that power grows out of the barrel of a gun, press reports said today.

The youths were members of the All-India Sikh Students Federation (AISSF) loyal to the militant Sikh leader Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, the reports said.

The Camp, which ended yesterday in the Golden Temple complex in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar, was addressed by retired administrators, academics and former army officers up to the rank of major general, they said.

AISSF General Secretary Harminder Singh Sandhu was quoted as saying that the enemies of the Sikh faith had been divided into four categories in presentations to the Sikh students.

The categories included communists and the KGB, the "Hindu imperialists" ruling the country, rival Sikh sects like the breakway Nirankaris and other enemies within the Sikh faith.

It was not clear if the last grouping referred to the leadership of the Sikh political party, the Akali Dal.

Mr Bhindranwale, earlier considered an Akali Dal ally, strongly attacked the group yesterday, warning that any provocatory statements by Dal leaders would be met with retaliation.

In remarks to his followers, Mr Bhindranwale said he had never personally attacked Akali Dal leaders, but charged the party with attacking him 11 times and labeling him a "traitor" to the Sikh cause.

The Akali Dal has led a 16-month campaign for a series of political and religious demands, including increased autonomy for the rich farming state of Punjab where Sikhs form a majority.

The movement has led to widespread violence, with police estimates late last year putting the number of dead as a result of the campaign at 118. The Akali party put the figure at 200 deaths among its own supporters.

Mr Bhindranwale has led the militant wing of the campaign, while others like Akali President Harchand Singh Longowal have preferred a more moderate line.

Trainees at the recent camp were told by Retired Maj Gen. Subhag Singh that "arms are an integral part of Sikhism," the UNITED NEWS Of INDIA (UNI) reported.

"State power emanates from arms," he said, adding that "state power preserves a religion and religion in turn checks state power from becoming absolute."

UNI said the students, all in their early twenties, were trained in guerrilla warfare by another retired major-general.

At least 24 policemen have been gunned down since August 1982 by suspected Sikh extremists. Breakway Nirankaris and Hindus have also repeatedly been targets of terrorist attacks in Punjab state.

Soviet Charge on Pershing Deployment Denied

BK010851 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 1 Jan 84

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad categorically denied the allegation made by Moscow radio in its 25 December broadcast that Pakistan has allowed or intends to allow the deployment of the American Pershing II missiles on its soil.

Zia on Arms Acquisition, Indian Troop Deployment

BK041115 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Talking to newsmen, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq reiterated that whatever arms were being acquired by Pakistan were purely for its defense and that there was no offensive designs against any country. Parkistan, he said, had no objection to India increasing its military strength and India should also have no objection regarding Pakistan. The president said that Pakistan had every right to determine the size and requirements of its Armed Forces to meet its own needs. It is, in fact, the fundamental right of every country. India has, therefore, no right to raise objections to Pakistan's acquiring F-16 and other weapons to meet its defense needs. Pakistan is aware that India has increased its military strength and is continuing to do so, but Pakistan has not raised any objection to it.

The president expressed the hope that an atmosphere of friendship between the two countries would be maintained and not polluted. About the reported massing of 29 of India's Army divisions and deployment of two-thirds of its modern jet fighters on Pakistan's border, the president said Pakistan was examining the happenings in its neighborhood and the military strength of India.

Soviet Ambassador Urges Increased Trade

GF011428 Lahore NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu 28 Dec 83 p 1

[By staff reporter]

[Text] Lahore, 27 December — Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan Vitaliy I. Smirnov has stressed the need for greater economic cooperation between Pakistan and the Soviet Union. He said the Soviet Union is willing to collaborate with Pakistan's private sector in its sixth 5-year plan. He was addressing the members and officeholders of the Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry here today.

He expressed dissatisfaction at the present level of trade between Pakistan and the Soviet Union: The Soviet Union is serious about increasing trade and economic cooperation with Pakistan on the basis of peaceful coexistence. Replying to welcome address of the president of the Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Syed Mohsin Reza Bokhari, he mentioned Soviet assistance in setting up the steel mill and the Guddu and Multan thermal projects, saying: The machinery manufactured by the Soviet Union is not inferior to that of any other country. In addition, it is inexpensive and durable. Therefore, Pakistan should increase its trade with neighboring Soviet Union instead of purchasing from distant countries like the United States because the Soviet Union is also willing to buy Pakistani goods. However, it is necessary that this should be done on a quid pro quo basis, that is, Pakistan should take machinery from the Soviet Union in lieu of its goods. Due to its size, the Soviet Union can be a large market for Pakistani commodities in exchange for Soviet machinery.

The Soviet ambassador said: Pakistan's agricultural delegations go as far as Europe and Canada. Why don't they come to neighboring Soviet Union, especially when the climatic conditions are similar? He added: The Soviet Union can assist Pakistan in the development of agriculture especially in rice cultivation and irrigation projects.

Commenting on the proposal of joint projects by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Soviet envoy said: The Soviet Union is willing to provide heavy machinery and to cooperate in the field of agronomy. The proposals will be sent to Moscow before a decision is made. He added that the remaining three units of the steel mill would go into operation next year and that production from the Soviet sponsored tractor plant would also begin next year.

In answer to the complaint by some Pakistani industrialists about Soviet delays in dispatching spare parts and the substandard quality of some, he said: Under this 5-year plan, stress is being laid on improvement of quality and the complaints will be sent to Moscow. He invited the president of the Chamber of Commerce to visit the Soviet Union, adding: Any of the members wanting to visit the Soviet Union will be granted visas within 1 day. Next year there will be an exhibition of Soviet products in Pakistan, he concluded.

Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives 3 Jan

BK040020 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] The Iranian deputy foreign minister, Mr Javad Mansuri, accompanied by a four-member delegation, arrived in Islamabad this evening. He was received at the airport by officials of the Foreign Office.

Meets Zia, Yaqub Khan

BK041733 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] The visiting Iranian deputy foreign minister, Mr Javad Mansuri, called on the president in Rawalpindi this evening and discussed with him matters of mutual interest. Earlier, Mr Mansuri had a meeting with the foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub khan, in Islamabad and exchanged views with him on matters of bilateral interest.

Pakistan-Iran-Turkey Cooperation Broached

GF301605 Karachi DAWN in English 24 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Quetta, Dec 23 (PPI/APP): Iran, Turkey and Pakistan are expected to hold a meeting at foreign minister level at a venue to be fixed shortly, to consider measures for reactivating the Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD).

Disclosing this at a news conference here today, the visiting Iranian charge d'affaires, Aqa Ebrahim Rahimpur, said that the ambassadors of Pakistan and Turkey, accredited to Tehran, had already held a meeting with Iranian deputy foreign minister. At this meeting, he said, discussions were held for finding out ways and means for the revival of RCD in order to make it an effective instrument of greater socio-economic and cultural cooperation between the three Muslim states.

The Iranian diplomat spoke very high about the cordial relations between Pakistan and Iran and hoped it would further grow. His country, he said, was striving for the world Muslim unity and greater cooperation. Under this policy, two textile mills had been set up, one in Quetta and the other at Uthal, with joint ventures of his country with Pakistan. He was hopeful that these mills would help in bettering the condition of the people.

Replying to a question on the economic relations, he said 400 million dollar trade was carried out between the two countries last year. There was great scope for boosting the trade, he added.

Leaders Receive Moroccan King's Emissary

President Zia

BK301558 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has received a message from King Hassan of Morocco. The message deals with the fourth Islamic summit conference, which will begin in Casablanca on 16 January. The message was delivered to the president this afternoon by the special emissary of King Hassan, Mr Abdelkarim Ghallab, who arrived in Islamabad this morning. The message is an invitation from the king to the president to attend the fourth Islamic summit conference. In his message, the king appreciates Pakistan's stand in promoting the cause of Islam and the president's personal efforts to strengthen the solidarity of the Islamic community and solve the problems facing the Islamic world.

The president assured the king's emissary that the Pakistani delegation under his leadership will play a positive role at the forthcoming summit conference in strengthening the unity and solidarity of the Islamic community and in finding solutions to problems now facing the Islamic community. The foreign secretary, Mr Niaz A. Naik, was also present on the occasion.

Foreign Minister

BK010059 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] Views on matters of bilateral interest, including the coming Islamic summit confrence in Casablanca, were exchanged at a meeting in Islamabad today between the foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, and the visiting special envoy of the Moroccan king. Mr Abdelkarim Ghallab said that the Moroccan Government was looking forward to the foreign minister's visit in connection with the summit.

'Sophisticated Arms' Captured in Lahore Raid

BK031559 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Law enforcement agencies in Lahore confiscated a large quantity of gold, silver, and contraband sophisticated arms in a raid last Tuesday. According to the agency, the successful raid came on a tip that a large quantity of gold, silver, and arms and ammunition had been smuggled from a neighboring country for subversive activities. The news agency said 7 kg of gold and 40 kg of silver were recovered during the raid. The arms included six 7.62-mm submachineguns, highly explosive grenades, antitank grenades, small weapons ammunition, and explosive materials.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN said that during the raid, the miscreants — who are apparently also engaged in the heroin trade and from whom heroin was also recovered — began firing on law enforcement personnel, one of whom was killed and another wounded. One miscreant was killed in the return fire; his two accomplices were caught on the spot. Also captured were the vehicles used for the smuggling.

Government sources are maintaining silence on the identity of the miscreants at this stage, as the disclosure may affect further investigations which are reportedly in progress.

Ziaul Haq Addresses Local Bodies Convention

GF301646 Karachi DAWN in English 25 Dec 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Lahore, Dec 24 — President Ziaul Haq today warned that there was no room for "secularism or communism" in Pakistan and any conspiracy in this regard would be smashed.

Addressing the Provincial Local Bodies Convention which was attended by about 8,000 councillors from the Punjab, President Zia maintained that local bodies institutions and the bureaucracy were integral parts of his administration. He announced that his government was seriously contemplating to give more powers to the local bodies to ensure the continuity of the progress made in the economic field since he had taken over. This would also make the local bodies more effective, he added.

The president spoke for about half an hour and among the subjects he touched upon was the issue of elections. He said he was personally in favour of polls on non-party basis. He was of the view that in Islam there was no concept of opposition or sectarianism.

President Zia said he was determined to implement the plan he had given to the nation on August 12. One of the most important planks of that plan was to assure the continuity of the development that had been achieved through the local government machinery he had created.

He told his audience that the introduction of some new laws was also being considered including compulsory voting for all registered voters, the affixation of photographs on the national identity cards of those women who wanted to take part in the local bodies elections either as condidates or as voters, and strict official supervision of polling booths.

Gen. Zia asked the councillors to further the cause of Islam by solving the problems of the people who had elected them. The government would do everything possible to provide them with money within its limited resources but wherever necessary, the local councils should generate their own funds through the collection of taxes and other dues, he added.

President Zia pointed out that certain cases of misappropriation of funds and misuse of ballot papers and differences between the bureaucracy and members of the local bodies had been brought to his notice. To rectify the situation, steps would be taken as the government believed in clean politics and administration.

The president was a bit critical of the attitude of the business community which, barring a few exceptions, was indulging in the accumulation of wealth through illegal means, including tax evasion on a large scale.

He was of the view that the forced deduction of zakat [Islamic taxes] from accounts would automatically be stopped if the business community voluntarily contributed its share.

MRD Action Committee Sets Future Strategy

GF301631 Karachi DAWN in English 25 Dec 83 p 9

[Text] Karachi, Dec 24 — The MRD Central Action Committee has constituted a nine-member committee to evolve an "agreed formula," determining the "limits" of provincial autonomy and providing "iron-clad guarantees" of the political and regional rights of the four federating units of Pakistan.

A resolution adopted at Friday's day-long session of the committee in Karachi bound the MRD's component parties to suitable amendments in the 1973 Constitution on the basis of the "agreed formula" about the relationship between the federation and the four units.

Malik Mohammad Qasim, acting secretary-general of the MRD, released the resolutions to newsmen at the Karachi Press Club today. He said a nine-member committee, with himself as its convener, would comprise a representative each of the nine component parties of the MRD, besides intelligentsia and other sections of the people who might be co-opted.

He told a correspondent that the questions likely to be considered by the committee will, inter alia, pertain to the powers of the Senate, a council of the federation-cum-units interests, transfer of some more federal subjects to the provinces etc.

"And, also the parity question?" asked a correspondent. Mr. Qasim said: "Why that particularly; we will discuss all matters under the sun."

By another resolution, the MRD committee decided to change its strategy from courting arrest to civil disobedience, e.g., protest meetings, processions etc.

In this context the MRD would develop contacts with the lawyers, teachers and other sections of people for a coordinated programme of action, the resolution said.

The committee rejected election on non-party basis on the ground that it will create divisive and parochial tendencies and be detrimental to national unity and solidarity.

Yet another resolution criticised the president's latest statement about disqualifying the "discredited" politicians and said that under the 1973 Constitution and the election rules, no legible [as published] citizen could be disenfranchised.

The committee took "serious note" of the cases of alleged torture and repression on the political detenus and said that "such crude methods" negated the principles of Islamic justice and equity.

Mr. Aitezas Hasan of the defunct Tehrik-i-Istiqlal was nominated, in this connection, to compile all such cases, and those affected and their relatives were asked to help him by furnishing the necessary information.

The committee formed a three-member sub-committee, comprising Malik Mohammad Qasim, Mr. Meraj Khalid and Mr. Iqbal Haider, to chalk out a programme to observe "weeks" in the country to project the problems faced by the labour, students, teachers, lawyers, doctors, women, low-paid employees and journalists.

On the economic situation, the committee formed a sub-committee of experts to submit a detailed report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan, inflation, regional discrepancies, and administrative lapses.

Asked about Mr Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi's 12th Rabiul Awwal message from the jail, Malik Qasim said that only the MRD Central Action Committee was the controlling authority of the MRD's policy, programmes and actions. Mr. Jatoi's statement, however, did not violate the Action Committee's line of action, he noted.

'Unequivocal Fight' Pledged

GF301612 Karachi DAWN in English 27 Dec 83 p 12

[Text] Karachi, Dec 26: — The MRD's nine component parties today released a "covenant," committing to the nation that "unequivocal fight" for the cause of human freedoms, security to one's life, honour and property, right of dissent, and moral and political decorum.

The "covenant," adopted by the MRD Central Action Committee at its two-day session here on Dec 23 and 24 and released by Mr. Iqbal Hyder, additional secretary-general, calls on all the "democratic and progressive elements" in the country to "rally round" the MRD to consolidate Pakistan into a true Islamic welfare state.

It emphasised that, differences of opinion notwithstanding, the political forces should promote and practise tolerance and a spirit of fellowship and common destiny, while recognising the right of dissent.

Calling for a "jehad" against all forms of exploitation and repression, the MRD "covenant" advocates concerted efforts on the part of the people to eliminate vested interests and, thereby, help to create a just social order. Besides, the fissiparous tendencies of "biradari" tribal sectarian and regional groupings should not be encouraged to harm national unity and solidarity, it said.

Processions, Meetings Emphasized

GF021802 Karachi DAWN in English 28 Dec 83 p 9

[Text] Lahore, Dec 27: Malik Mohammad Qasim, Acting Secretary-General of the MRD, today categorically denied that the nine-party alliance had called off its five-month campaign for the restoration of democracy, adding that the Central Committee had decided at Karachi that instead of individuals courting arrest, public meetings and processions should now be resorted to because the former method had not had the desired effect on the government.

Malik Qasim told *DAWN* that the first of the protest meetings had been planned for Dec 30. However, he declined to give the venue — "It will not be Lahore" was all he would say.

He said that the MRD Central Committee had also appointed a three-member committee comprising Malik Meraj Khalid, Mr Iqbal Haider and himself to organize special-interest "weeks" for students, women, lawyers and workers with a view to accelerating the pace of the movement. An announcement to this effect should be expected within the next few days.

Malik Qasim asserted that the MRD had "gained a lot" during its current campaign. "We have achieved unity and integrity, and now there is greater understanding among the people of different provinces," he said, adding that people of all provinces were for a strong and united Pakistan, and they were prepared to sit together and resolve national issues in a harmonious atmosphere. This, he said, was the most important achievement of the MRD movement.

When asked as to what necessitated the setting up of the 10-member committee by the MRD for proposing amendments in the 1973 Constitution, he said that continuation of martial law and the government's insistence that the armed forces should have a permanent constitutional role had created misgivings in the minds of the people of Pakistan in general, and those of the the smaller provinces in particular. He said it was because of these misgivings that political leaders particularly from smaller provinces, had started demanding certain amendments to the '73 Constitution which would assure their provinces a fuller role in national affairs and ensure that martial law would never be imposed again.

The amendments in the 1973 Constitution, Malik Qasim advocates, pertain to an increase in the power of the Senate, where all the federating units were represented equally, the powers of the council of common interests, powers of the president and the prime minister, residuary powers, and the subjects to be retained by the provinces while keeping the centre viable. He made it clear, however, that only an elected National Assembly could effect such amendments. "We cannot permit any individual to tinker with the Constitution," he said.

Malik Qasim said he was also prepared to solicit the views of and support from parties outside the fold of the MRD.

SRI LANKA

Gandhi's Special Envoy Arrives 3 January

BK031625 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Mr G. Parthasarathy, special envoy of the Indian prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, arrived in Colombo this afternoon. He will have further discussions with the government on the forthcoming amity talks.

Meanwhile, TULF sources in Colombo told the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation that the TULF leaders are expected in Colombo tomorrow from Madras. The all-party conference to solve the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka is scheduled to begin on the 10th of January. It will be held at the Badaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall in Colombo.

Tamil United Liberation Front Leaders Return

BK041313 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] The leaders of the Tamil United Liberation Front, M. Sivasithamparam and A. Amirthalingam, who are in Madras [as heard], arrived in Colombo this afternoon. They will hold consultations with Mr G. Parthasarathy, special envoy of the Indian prime minister, later this evening.

Mr Parthasarathy, who arrived in Colombo yesterday, had discussions with President Jayewardene on the forthcoming [word indistinct] conference.

Bank Governor on 1983 Economic Progress

BK311203 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] The Central Bank announced yesterday that Sri Lanka's economy has grown 5.5 percent. The growth has been recorded mainly in the agricultural sector.

The governor of the Central Bank, Dharmasena Rasaputram, explaining the progress made by the country this year, said that Sri Lanka's balance of payment is now in a favorable position. Although the quantity of exports has not increased this year in comparison to the previous year, the earnings from exports have gone up.

He said this year has been one of diversification in the spheres of exports. Vegetables and green chillis have become the latest export items. The quantity of exports from the export villages is expected to increase even further in the coming year.

Dr Rasaputram disclosed that the rate of inflation for 1983 was 16 percent. This was a big increase compared to the figure for the 1982. Strict financial policies have been introduced to prevent further increases in the rate of inflation. Among these are the credit ceiling on commercial banks and the restrictions on lending for consumption purposes.

Briefs

Accord With Yugoslavia — The program of activities in the educational and cultural field for 1983-84 under the educational and cultural cooperation agreement of 1976 between Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka was signed on 28 December. Under the program Yugoslavia will grant a scholarship to a Sri Lankan in the field of culture or technical sciences. Exchanges in the spheres of music, art, and theater are also envisaged. Arrangements have also been made by the two sides to exchange views on literary matters, publications and documentary films and sponsor film festivals. The program was signed by the acting minister of foreign affairs and the ambassador for Yugoslavia in Sri Lanka. [Summary] [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 29 Dec 83 BK]

Record Paddy Harvest — Sri Lanka has reaped a record harvest of 114.6 million bushels of paddy this year. This is the highest ever quantity of paddy produced in a single year. As a token of thanks, the country will gift 500 tons of rice to a needy nation. [Excerpt] [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 31 Dec 83 BK]

President Declares 'We Are Not Terrorists'

LD042057 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Students of the Martyr Bahonar girls teacher training center and members of educational societies of Karaj and Varamin this morning met with President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i.

During the meeting, Mr Khamene'i referred to the importance of the early years of the victory of the revolution. He said: The Islamic Revolution of Iran is a good tree which has its roots in the very nature of people, and no power in the world is capable of dealing blows at it.

Referring to the blows dealt by Muslims to the interests of America and its supporters in the region, the president emphasized the Islamic Republic of Iran's noninvolvement in such cases: Today, if a blow is dealt anywhere against oppressive powers, they immediately think of Iran. They are afraid of and dazzled by the Islamic Revolution and are terrified of it. We have declared that we are not terrorists; the terrorists are the powers in the world who destroy anybody who is against theirinteresis.

The president added: We do not need to carry out terrorist acts and we are standing against our enemies on various fronts in defending our rights. Mr Khamene'i emphasized: We act in accordance with Islamic teachings, but the awesomeness of the Islamic Revolution is such that any incident that threatens the interests of world powers turns their minds toward Iran.

The president added: We are the enemy of aggressive and hegemonist powers and we support the world's oppressed, meek, and deprived people and are not afraid to mention this matter.

In conclusion, the president emphasized: We will take our next steps with full power and strength; we will oppose the imposed war and the blockade of big powers with full power. God willing, we will end our difficulties victoriously, with the help of the people, and we will eradicate aggression from the region.

Tehran Workers Protest Outside Kuwaiti Embassy

LD041839 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] To condemn the inhuman conduct of the Kuwaiti Government with regard to the expulsion and assault of Iranian workers staying in that country, a large group of Tehran factory workers this afternoon marched from Workers House to the Kuwaiti Embassy and demanded that international organizations condemn the Kuwaiti Government's irregular actions.

At the conclusion of the march opposite the Kuwait Embassy, a resolution was read. Among other things, it called on free and Muslim workers throughout the world and also on the Kuwaiti workers'trade union to denounce the attitude of the Kuwaiti Government. In another part of the resolution, the Kuwaiti Government's daily increasing support for the Iraqi Ba'thist-Zionist regime was condemned.

Foreign Ministry Deputy Departs for Turkey

LD042219 Tehran IRNA in English 1932 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Tehran, Jan 4, IRNA — The deputy for international and economic affairs of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Hoseyn Kazempur Ardabili, left Tehran for Ankara, Turkey, this morning. He is carrying a letter of President 'Ali Khamene'i to the Turkish President General Kenan Evren.

He said that the objective of the trip was to explain the reason for Iran's decision not to attend the upcoming summit meeting of the Islamic Conference Organisation, to be held in Casablanca, Morocco. Furthermore, it aimed at outlining the stance of the Islamic Republic of Iran on major issues of the Islamic world, including that of Lebanon, Palestine, the Iraqi imposed war and the plots to return Egypt to the Arab fold, he said.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Denounces South Africa

GF010620 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] The spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Ministry has denounced the repeated aggression of the occupation forces of the South African regime on Angolan territories, which has led to the killing of a huge number of Angolans in civilian areas.

Cabinet Discusses Majlis Elections, War

LD042216 Tehran IRNA in English 1930 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 4, IRNA — Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi said here today that the greater the political competency of the candidates of the forthcoming Majlis elections, the stronger the system would be.

The prime minister, who was speaking after the cabinet ministers session here, added that among the issues discussed was the recent guidelines of Imam Khomeyni concerning the forthcoming Majlis elections. He said that they will constitute the policy of the government.

On the Iraqi imposed war he said that the latest strikes of the Iranian Air Force on the Iraqi missile bases proved falsity of claims of the Baghdad regime on incompetency of the Islamic Republic's Air Force. This performance of the Iranian Air Force, he said, was a sign of its capabilities.

During the session, the cabinet appointed Mohammad Nabi Habibi as the mayor of Tehran. The nomination was suggested by the Interior Ministry. Prior to this appointment, he served as the governor general of Tehran. Meanwhile, the former governor general of East Azarbayjan, Tameri, was appointed as the governor general of Tehran Province.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,594

LD041737 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Communique No 1,594 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The forces of Islam in the operational zone opposite Marivan yesterday opened fire on enemy bases and observation posts. They destroyed 10 enemy observation posts, 30 trenches, 3 ammunition dumps, 2 fuel storage tanks, and an excavation vehicle and killed or wounded a number of Iraqi troops. Thanks to the fire of our artillery units, enemy movements were halted in this region.

Exchanges of fire continued in the operational zones of Piranshah, Sar Dasht, and Hajj 'Umran. Enemy losses on these fronts were: destruction of two fuel storage tanks and three stores for other supply materials.

Fire exchanges continued yesterday along all the lines of contact on the southern fronts. The forces of Islam opened fire on assembly points, engineering equipment, and trenches of the Iraqi infantry troops, inflicting losses and casualties on them. Our forces prevented enemy patrol groups from penetrating our forces' positions in the Pichangizeh region.

During exchanges of fire along the banks of the Arvand Rud, the combative forces of Islam, while hitting the movements of enemy vehicles along the Al-Faw-Basra highway, set on fire one mortar position, seven trenches, foxholes, and observation posts of the Saddamists.

As a result of enemy long-range artillery fire on the city of Abadan yesterday, a medical center and three buildings were damaged.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Khamene'i Addresses Armed Forces Seminar

LD021420 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The final seminar of the crusade for self-sufficiency in the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran was held this morning at the building of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Present were: President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, head of the Supreme Defense Council; Brigadier General Zahirnezhad, chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Colonel Salimi, defense minister; commanders of the Air Force, Navy and the army; heads of political-ideological bureaus; and a number of commanders and officers in charge of various combat, technical, and logistic units of the army.

At this seminar, the head of the Supreme Defense Council elaborated on the holy movement toward self-sufficiency and the independence of the three forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran: The crusade for self-sufficiency, like the principle of the revolution, is inevitable, unavoidable, and possible. Just as there were fundamental changes in the aims of the Armed Forces after the Islamic Revolution, the methods and ways of achieving these aims have changed too. One of these methods is to maintain discipline since, in crusade arenas, good discipline should govern work. In fact, this is one of the principles in the Armed Forces.

The head of the Supreme Defense Council, referring to the war imposed by Iraq on Iran, said: The fact is that today the world oppression is facing us with all its might. On the surface, we are fighting Iraq but, in fact, we are fighting America, NATO, and reactionaries in the region. We should use all our strength to end this war with victory. Commenting on the military aid given by supercriminals to the disintegrating regime of Saddam, the president emphasized: Today the fact is that any country or power that provides Iraq with military aid and modern weapons is opposing us and we consider ourselves at war with them.

New Esfahan Guards Officials Introduced

GF041740 Esfahan Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Mr Mahalati and Mr Mohsen Reza'i, the imam's representative to the revolution guards and the commander of the Revolution Guards Corps respectively, this morning called on Ayatollah Khademi, chairman of the Esfahan religious school, and Ayatollah Seyyed Jalal Taheri, the imam's representative and Friday imam of Esfahan, at their residences to introduce Commander Reza Saifollahi and Mr Mohaqiq, the imam's representative to the revolution guards in Sector 2.

At these meetings, Ayatollah Khademi expressed good wishes for the new officials of the revolution guards in Sector 2 and noting the imam's remarks that there should be no loyalties to a certain group, endorsed this formula.

Ayatollah Seyyed Jalal Taheri, the imam's representative and Friday imam of Esfahan, stressed that the guards should not be attached to any individual or group and said that the guards should follow God and God's representative, the imam. If factions appear within the Guards Corps, the organization will suffer and then the state will suffer.

Mr Mahalati and Mr Mohsen Reza'i later visited the revolution guards headquarters in Sector 2 in Qadir to introduce the new officials of the revolution guards.

KEYHAN: Who's Responsible for Situation?

GF040907 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 21 Dec 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Who Are Individuals Responsible for Weakening Government?"]

[Excerpts] The imam's important remarks have resulted in a number of reactions. Statements of support and approval were issued around the country and a number of Majlis deputies decided against questioning some Cabinet ministers. Some circles sent a number of trucks to the country's ports in an effort to show their approval as they saw fit. Having witnessed these

expressions of support, people are asking about the source and reason for the imam's stating that the situation was the start of the gradual dissolution of the system of the Islamic Republic. They ask: Who is internally responsible for such a thing? These are questions that pop up in people's mind every time the imam makes a warning statement and it is a question which has been left unanswered to date.

The issue should be resolved. Let us state a fact in the form of a question: Why did these events start at the time of the change of a number of Cabinet ministers in the government? Didn't the imam say there and then: "It is better this way. If they see that they are not in harmony with the government, they should let go of their posts and take up another and let the government operate the way it wants." Why didn't they let this happen? Why have the issues of the government suddenly, in the words of the imam, been taken to Qom, the bazaar, the mosques, pulpits, and homes of the ulema?

We are not saying that these events are the work of the resigned ministers! However, the connection between the changes in Cabinet and the start of these issues is ambiguous. Such issues should become clear to the people so that they can witness the events. Those who claim to be the followers of the imam, if they are truly so and if they really obey clerical rule, should officially announce that they have made a mistake and then issue a statement in support of the government. This is what can be a clear answer to people's questions.

Musavi-Ardabili Meets Kordestan Governor General
LD311912 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] Ground Forces Commander Colonel Seyyed Shirazi met this morning with Supreme Court President Musavi-Ardabili. This afternoon, the Supreme Court president received the governor general of Kordestan, Ashgharnia.

Reporting on the situation in Kordestan, Asgharnia said that the inhabitants of Kordestan expect the government and the judiciary to show much greater decisiveness against the counterrevolutionaries. Afterward Musavi-Ardabili said: While our treatment of the rebels and the counterrevolutionaries is decisive, nevertheless, we also treat with kindness and Islamic benevolence those who demonstrate repentance and regret in their attitude and actions and have returned to the arms of Islam.

Radio Iran Reports 'Problems' in Kordestan
GF011434 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 31 Dec 83

[Text] The Kurdish guerrilla spokesman in Paris announced that several offensives were recently undertaken against Khomeyni's military forces in sensitive areas of Kordestan. According to the spokesman, the Kurdish Iranians attacked a column of Khomeyni's forces near the city of Divandarreh on 23 December and managed to kill 139 of them. The Islamic Republic is facing fundamental problems in finding forces to dispatch to Kordestan and is no longer able to face the offensives of the Kurds.

Radio Iran: Waves of Executions Continue
GF301626 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] Waves of executions of both women and men in the Khomeyni prisons continue as before. Reports received from Shiraz say that five women, named Khedijeh Aresteh, (Sarafraz Seyad) Manijeh 'Alaqmand, Riqiyeh (Seladi), and (Masudeh) Parchame Kashani, have been execu[illegible]n the Shira'adelabad Prison, and the city ruler has refused to deliver their bodies to their families.

Another report says that a political prisoner by the name of Mehrzade Sadeq, who had been in Evin Prison for the last 2 years, finally had to face the firing squad and his dead body was buried in Beheshte Zahra Cemetery among those are considered as having sown corruption on earth.

Radio Iran Says 'Afzali, Partovi Executed
GF041620 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] A spokesman for the Tudeh Party in Paris has announced that Captain Bahram 'Afzali, commander of a naval unit in the Iranian Navy, and Mahdi Partovi, military liaison to the Tudeh Party, who were accused of spying for the Soviet Union, have been executed. Official Iranian sources have said nothing so far regarding these executions.

Supreme Judicial Council Meets 1 January
LD011331 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Jan 84

[Text] The Supreme Judicial Council held a session this morning. During the session, each member first presented reports on his department. Afterward, nine clergymen were interviewed and each was issued an official order to receive judicial training. Finally, the council discussed letters received from various revolutionary establishments and state organizations and sent replies to all.

Islamic Court Annuls Licenses of Lawyers
LD011323 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Jan 84

[Text] According to our correspondent, the Islamic Revolution Court of Central Province, presided over by Mohammadi-Gilani, held a session to investigate the request made by the prosecutor of the Islamic Revolution for the Central Province to annul practice licenses of a number of lawyers. Sentence was passed, which reads in part:

Due to the subservience of the following persons to the previous corrupt regime and their contribution to strengthening the foun-

dations of the rule of oppression, their connections with Freemasons, Savak, and foreigners, and their part in spreading corruption in the society, considering the religious duty of the Islamic Revolution Court to expel incompetent elements who have cooperated with the satanic regime from the judicial organization of Islam and other organizations and institutions of the Islamic Republic; and to guard the Islamic Revolution and protect the continuation of the implementation of social justice, in light of the evidence existing in the file, the court annuls the licenses of the following people and prohibits them from becoming employed in institutions of the Islamic Republic. The names of those whose licenses have been annulled are:

Dr Ahmad Human, Mehrangiz Manuchehriyan, Bakr 'Ameli, Sadri Keyvan, Ruhollah Modir-Masiha'i Gholam Hoseyn Khoshbin, Amir Hoseyn Amir-Feyz, Freydun Rafe', Hamid Sabi, Ahmad Zarrin Na'i, Mahmud Mo'ini-Eraqi, Shahin 'Aqayan, Hoseyn Mo'ayyeri, Seyyed Mohammad Reza Tonakaboni, Fatemeh Zare'i, Habib Dadfar, Dr Mohammad 'Ali Hedayati,Abolqasem Tafazzoli, Mahdi Ahmad, Hoseyn Hoseynzadeh alias Khabir, Abolfazl Saghar-Yaghma'i, Mohammad 'Ali Safari, 'Aziz Mo'amel Enayatollah Ehsani, 'Ali Naqi Hakami, Mohammad Reza Rowhani, Saravi, Soraya Moniri, 'Abbas Naraqi, Mahmud Amiri-Qa'emmaqami, 'Ali Naqi Sami'i Nosratol Sadat Tabataba'i Hasan Sotudeh-Tehrani, Farajollah Akbar, Manuchehr Kamali-Taha, 'Azizeh Vatandust, Abdolmajid Majid Fayyaz, Fakhroddin Dadsetan, Javad Eftekhari, Hushang Heshmati Shahba, Mohammad Taqi Qazi, Qoli Topa Ebhrahimi, Mohammad Mani, Mahdi Sadrzade, Dr Mohammad Nasiri, Jamshid Vahida, Mohammad 'Ali Torabi, Manuchehr Paydar, Sa'id Yeganeh, Sheram Masihiyan, Hoseyn Sa'idi Bidokhti, Ahmad Barkhordari, and Hamid 'As'ad-Razmara.

The files of others recommended for investigation by the prosecutor of the Islamic Revolution of Central Province are being handled. This order is to be considered as official communication by offices of public prosecutors' courts and other connected organizations all over the country.